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Rptd. Pap. Cons.
1-1-24

A manifesto issued by the Kuomintang Party on the subject of its re-organization.

This Party was first known as the Revolutionary Party and later it became known as Kuomintang Party. From a secret organization this Party became a public political party. It has a history of about 20 years and has been engaged in many struggles: the battle at Canton in March of 1911 and the battle at Hankow in October of the same year were the principal ones. This Party did the work in the overthrow of Yuan Shih Kai in the year 1913 and in the preservation of the Constitution in the year 1916. Countless members of the Party sacrificed their lives for an individual or for the Party. He who resisted the party was put down and he who opposed the Party was annihilated. The determination of the members and their sacrifices have been surpassed by any other Party in the country, but considering the work during the past ten years we must confess that the Party has been a failure. After the overthrow of the China Dynasty Yuan Shih Kai was made President and after the suppression of the Hung Hsien Movement the country was divided into small despotic states of tyranny, whilst the militarists began to act recklessly and politicians did a lot of harm to the country. Many members of the Party sided with the wicked and a number of M.P.s sold themselves. The condition of the country appeared to be, like a prairie on fire on to the agitated waters of the Hung Ho (Yellow River) The people had been led to believe that a revolution would not set the country on a firmer standing and they would not be able to understand anything. This is exactly the situation of the country to-day.

China has been badly administered, finances are low and the country has been divided into sections and is face to face with crisis. If we want to save China from extermination, the formation of a properly disciplined and organized political Party is absolutely necessary. This Party will carry out the wishes of the people and direct them to fight for the right cause, thereby attaining their objects, otherwise the people will not know what to do and are sure to be treated by the militarists as "Cows and horses", and fall victims to foreign capitalism and imperialism. It is disagreeable to talk of the political parties in China. They are with one party in the morning and in the evening they have become attached to another party. In short, they have no fixed objects. They care for their personal interests only and do not care even if they be slaves. There are numerous such parties in the country. But for many years this Party has been fighting for the freedom of the people, for their rights and their lives. Although during these years the name of the Party had undergone several changes yet it has always stood by its objects.

The reason why this Party has failed to accomplish anything is because it had not been properly organized and disciplined. It is known to every one that no matter how big an army may be it will not win a victory unless it is properly disciplined. This Party has realized its defects and has therefore decided on re-organization. The leader of the Party will appoint a Central Executive Committee of 9 persons to start the re-organization and a conference

of delegates from branches throughout the country and abroad will later be convened to discuss the matter.

As regards the regulations of the Party they show plainly its objects which correspond with the wishes of the people.

Drive away the wicked and retain the good. The success of this Party will depend on this.

Hoping our fellow members will give the matter their consideration

Mingkuopao
Regtd. Jap. Cons.
1-1-24

Draft Regulations of the Kuomingtang Party in China.

Chapter 1 ---- Membership.

Art. 1. Anyone who observes the regulations of the Party, attends a branch office of this Party, carries out its resolutions and pays the membership fee in due time is allowed to be a member of the Party.

Art. 2. Anyone who wishes to join the Party must be introduced by more than two members of the Party.

Art. 3. The admission of any person to membership of the Party at any place must first be passed by a general meeting of the members of the Party of the place concerned.

Art. 4. In case a member removes from one place to another, he must report himself at the branch of the place to which he has removed and will henceforth be attached to that branch.

Chapter 2 ----- The Organization of the Party.

Art. 5. The branch which deals with matters of the Party in a whole district is regarded as the superior establishment and that which deals with matters of only a section of the Party is regarded as a subordinate establishment.

Art. 6. All matters concerning a district may be dealt with by the district branch Party.

Art. 7. The branch parties at various places should regard the National Delegates Congress, the District Delegates Congress and the district Members Congress as superior establishments.

Art. 8. The National Delegates Congress, the District Delegates Congress and the District Members Congress should each elect an Executive Committee for the discharge of their respective duties.

Art. 9. The Party is divided into the following sections:-

(A) National--
National Delegates Congress-
Central Executive Committee.

(B) Provincial--
Provincial Delegates Congress-
Provincial Executive Committee.

(C) Prefectural--
Prefectural Delegates Congress-
Prefectural Executive Committee.

(D) District--
District Delegates Congress-
District Executive Committee.

(E) Sub-District--
Sub-District Members Congress-
Sub-District Executive Committee, the Sub-District Members Congress being the original form of organization.

Art. 10. The Executives Sections of the Party are as follows:

(A) The National Delegates Congress--When not in session this body functions as the Central Executive Committee.

(B) The Provincial Delegates Congress--When not in session this body functions as the Provincial Executive Committee.

(C) The Prefectural Delegates Congress--When not in session this body functions as the Prefectural Executive Committee.

(D) District Delegates Congress--When not in session this body functions as the District Executive Committee.

(E) Sub-District Members Congress--When not in session this body functions as the Sub-District Executive Committee.

All Executive Sections should carry out the orders and resolutions of the superior Sections, but they may protest against any resolutions passed by the latter.

Art. 11. The Central Executive Committee and the Provincial Executive Committee may establish various departments for the discharge of the duties of the Party- ordinary or extraordinary. All these departments will be under the control of their respective Executive Committees. The duties of the departments and the method of their organization must be decided upon by the Central Executive Committee.

Art. 12. The Executive Committees of the minor sections are under the control of the Provincial Executive Committee, which, in turn, is under the orders of the Central Executive Committee.

Art. 13. The seals of the Executive Committees of the various Sections are not to be taken into use unless permission is first obtained from the superior Sections.

Art. 14. Every member of the Party should get a membership certificate from the branch with which he is connected. The contents and the form of the certificate are to be decided upon by the Central Executive Committee.

Chapter 3----The Highest Section of the Party.

Art. 15. The highest section of the Party is the National Delegates congress which meets once a year. When the Central Executive Committee deems it necessary or when it is requested by one-third of the members of the last National Delegates conference, a special national delegates conference may be called at any time.

Art. 16. The date of the National Delegates Conference must be made known to all members of the Party at least two months beforehand and the date of the special national delegates conference at least three months in advance.

Art. 17. The National Delegates Conference is in session when attendance reaches one-half of that of the last conference.

Art. 18. The organization of the National Delegates Conference and the number of delegates to be sent by each place are to be fixed by the Central Executive Committee.

Art. 19. The duties of the National Delegates Conference are as follows:

(A) To accept and adopt at its discretion the reports of the Central Executive Committee and other central departments.

(B) To revise the regulations of the Party.

(C) To decide what policy to be adopted towards events of the day.

(D) To elect the leader of the Party, the members of the Central Executive Committee, the reserve members of this Committee and the investigation Committee

Art. 20. The number of members of the Central Executive Committee and the Investigation Committee are to be fixed by the National Delegates Congress.

Art. 21. Upon a member of the Central Executive Committee retiring, the vacancy is to be filled by a reserve member of the Committee in consecutive order.

Art. 22. The duties of the Central Executive Committee are as follows:

(A) To represent the Party in Diplomatic affairs.

(B) To organize branches in various places and to direct them.

(C) To appoint the staff of the newspaper of the Party.

(D) To organize the various departments of the Central Section of the Party.

(E) To take charge of the finances of the Party.

Art. 23. Members of the Party in Government services or in the service of clubs, social organizations, labour organizations, commercial organizations, District Assemblies, Prefectural Assemblies, Provincial Assemblies and Parliament should organize member groups. The Central Executive Committee should direct them to do so.

Art. 24. The Central Executive Committee should hold a meeting at least every two weeks in which the reserve members of the Committee may participate but they may express opinions only.

Art. 25. The leader of the Party should occupy the chair at the meetings of the Central Executive Committee.

Art. 26. The Central Executive Committee should elect three secretaries, establish a secretariat to carry out daily routine work.

Art. 27. When the National Delegates Conference is not in session the Central Executive Committee should call a meeting of the Provincial Executive Committees and the delegates of the branch Parties in various places.

Art. 28. The Central Executive Committee should send once a month an account of its activities to the Provincial Executive Committees and Provincial board of managers.

Chapter 4---- Investigation Committee.

Art. 29. The National Delegates Conference should elect three members as the Executive Investigation Committee; the duties of which are to be as follows:

(A) To take charge of the finances of the Central Executive Committee.

(B) To investigate into the condition of the Party and the personal conduct of the members. The Executive Investigation Committee is empowered to give orders to the lower departments of the Party in matters of finance and other matters closely affecting the Party.

Chapter 5---- Provincial Branch Parties.

Art. 30. The Provincial Delegates Congress should hold a session every six months, but if ordered by the

Central Executive Committee or requested by the Prefectural Executive Committee and District Executive Committee, a meeting may be called at any time.

Art. 31. If the Provincial Executive Committee deems it necessary or if requested by one-half of the members of the Provincial Branch Party, a special provincial delegates meeting may be convened.

Art. 32. The method of electing delegates to attend the Provincial Delegates Conference and the number of delegates are to be fixed by the Provincial Executive Committee with the approval of the various Prefectural Executive Committees.

Art. 33. The Provincial Delegates Conference should accept and adopt at its discretion the reports of the Provincial Executive Committee and of other provincial departments of the Party. It should also elect members of the Provincial Executive Committee and of the Investigation Committee.

Art. 34. The duties of the Provincial Executive Committees are as follows:-

(A) To establish a secretariat of three persons.

(B) To establish provincial branch parties and to direct same.

(C) To appoint a staff for the newspaper of the Party in a province.

(D) To establish various departments of the Party in each province.

(E) To take charge of the finances of the Party.

Art. 35. The Provincial Executive Committee should forward an account of its activities to the Central Executive Committee once a month.

Art. 36. The Provincial Executive Committee should hold a meeting every two weeks. The reserve members of the Committee may attend the meeting at which they may only express their opinions.

Art. 37. If a member of the Provincial Executive Committee retires, the vacancy is to be filled by a reserve member of the Committee in consecutive order.

Art. 38. The Provincial Investigation Committee may regulate the finances of the Provincial Executive Committee and investigate its work or inquire into the conduct of the members of the provincial branch parties.

Chapter 6---- Prefectural Branch Parties

Art. 39. The Prefectural Delegates Congress should hold a meeting every three months. A special prefectural delegates conference may be called at any time on the orders of the Provincial Executive Committee or at the request of the various district Executive Committees.

Art. 40. When the Prefectural Executive Committee deems it necessary or at the request of half of the members of the Prefectural branch party, a special prefectural delegates meeting may be called.

Art. 41. The procedure to be adopted in the election of delegates to attend the Prefectural Delegates meeting and the number of such delegates are to be fixed by the Prefectural Executive Committee.

Art. 42. The Prefectural Delegates Congress may accept and adopt the reports of the Prefectural Executive Committee and of other departments of the Party in the prefecture; it should also elect members of the Prefectural Executive Committee, the reserve members of this Committee and the members of the Investigation Committee.

Art. 43. The Prefectural Executive Committee may elect a secretary to carry out routine affairs, establish prefectural branch parties and directs same, appoint with the approval of the Provincial Executive Committee the staff of the paper, which is the organ of the Party in the prefecture, organize the various departments of the Party and regulate the finance and expenditure of the branch parties in the prefecture.

Art. 44. The Prefectural Executive Committee should forward an account of its activities every two weeks to the Provincial Executive Committee.

Art. 45. The Prefectural Executive Committee must meet once a week. The reserve members of the Committee may attend but they will have only the right of expressing their opinions.

Art.46. If a member of the Prefectural Executive Committee retires, a reserve member of the Committee may fill the vacancy by rotation.

Chapter 7----District Branch Parties.

Art. 47. The highest body in a district is the District Members Association or the District Delegates Association. A district members association comprises the members of the branches in villages and towns. In case the villages or towns are too far away from the district or the number of members is too large, instead of holding a members meeting a conference of delegates should be held, and this body is to be regarded as the highest in the district, but whenever possible meetings of members should be held.

Art. 48. Meetings of members and of delegates should be held once a month when matters of the following nature are to be discussed:-

(A) Admittance to membership.

(B) Acceptance and adoption of the report of the District Executive Committee.

(C) The delegates participating in the Delegates Conference and the members participating in the meeting of members should report to the association the condition of the branch parties, solve the difficult problems confronting the branch parties, and give their views on political and financial matters.

(D) To [illegible] members to observe the regulations of the Party, to solve the problem of illiteracy, to raise money to defray the expenses of the Party and to discuss the resolutions, if any, passed by the Prefectural Executive Committee and the

District Executive Committee.

(E) To elect the Executive Committee of their respective districts.

Art. 49. The District Executive Committee directs the sub-District parties and other organs in the district, takes charge of the registration of members, convenes the citizens' Conference, organizes the sub-district branch parties, and with the approval of the Prefectural Executive Committee, which must first be obtained, regulates the expenditure and finance of the Party. The District Executive Committee must forward to the Prefectural Executive Committee a detailed account of its activities every two weeks.

Chapter 8---- Sub-District Members Association.

Art. 50. The sub-district members Association is the most subordinate organization of the Party. It is organized by the District Executive Committee or other district bodies functioning as the District Executive Committee or it may be organized by the members themselves with the approval of the Prefectural Executive Committee. The number of members of a sub-district Association is unlimited, but can not be fewer than 5.

Art. 51. The sub-district association is formed for the purpose of communicating with the members of district associations, and in places where there are only sub-district associations, they are to be regarded as the highest establishment, and their duties are as follows:-

(A) To carry out the decisions of the Party.

(B) To secure members.

(C) To assist the District Executive Committee in the routine work of the Party.

(D) To propagate the objects of the Party.

(E) To collect membership fees, to look after the sale of stamps of the Party, commemoration cards and badges.

(F) To elect delegates to attend the general conference, the Prefectural Conference, the Provincial Conference, and the National Conference.

(G) To carry out the orders of the highest organization.

Art. 52. The sub-district Association should elect three men as a sub-district Executive Committee to carry out its routine work. The Sub-District Executive Committee should have one secretary who is to forward every two weeks to the District Executive Committee an account of the activities of the Party.

Chapter 9---- Discipline.

Art. 53. All members of the Party must observe the regulations of the Party, abide by the objects of the Party and accept service with the Party in time of military operations. All members connected with the Party may be freely discussed, but when resolutions have been passed all must act in harmony.

(Note) This Party is to fight for the future good of the country. The preservation of our colonies, freedom and the peace of the people will all depend

on the success of the Party. In order to attain our objects discipline will be strictly enforced. The success or failure of the Party will depend ultimately on this. All are expected to take note.

Art. 54. Any member of the Party who fails to observe the resolutions of the Party, commits an infringement of the regulations, thereby violating the objects of the Party. He is liable the following grades of punishment: To be reprimanded either publicly or in the presence of the members, and the details of the affair are to be published in the papers of the Party; he will be suspended temporarily or permanently. Any member who has been dismissed from the Party will no longer be allowed to enter Government service or other establishments which are under the control of this Party. If all the members of a branch party in a certain place fail to observe the regulations of the Party, thereby violating its objects etc., the whole branch will be dissolved, a report will be published in the paper of the Party and all the members will be dismissed.

Art. 55. Upon a member or a branch party being suspended the Investigation Committee of the branch should make exhaustive enquiries and the Executive Committee of the branch should give a decision. If the Executive Committee finds the suspension unjustified an appeal may be made to the higher Executive Committee or to the National Congress, but the member will remain in suspension until the decision has been given by the National Congress. The National Congress may restore a member or a branch party, but the decision is ineffective until it is approved of by the Central Executive Committee.

Chapter 10---- Expenditure.

Art. 56. The expenditure of the Party is covered by the membership fees and other incomes or with the contributions from headquarters.

Art. 57. Each member is to pay 20 cents per month as membership fee. A member who is out of employment or ill may be exempted from payment when a record of this effect will be made by the branch Party with which he is connected. A report to this effect must be made by the Party concerned to the highest Executive Committee.

Art. 58. Any member who fails to pay his fee for a period of 3 months without permission, will be deprived of membership.

Chapter 11---- Kuomingtang Groups.

Art. 59. Members of the Party who are serving or connected with any labour organizations, clubs, social organizations, commercial organizations, educational organizations , Town Assemblies, Prefectural Assemblies, Provincial Assemblies or Parliament should form Kuomingtang groups in order to induce those who are not members of the Party to join, thereby extending the influence of the Party and its activities.

Art. 60. The movements of members who are connected with non-Kuomingtang organizations will be controlled by the Central Executive Committee.

Art. 61. The Kuomingtang groups should place themselves under the orders of the Executive Committee of the branch party of the locality; for instance, the Kuomingtang groups in Provincial Assemblies should be placed under the control of their respective Provincial Executive Committees, the Kuomingtang groups in Parliament under the orders of the Central Executive Committee and the Kuomingtang groups in labour organizations, clubs etc under the control of the Executive Committee of the branches in the locality.

Art. 62. Should members of a group be in disagreement a meeting should be held by the Executive Committee in charge of the group to discuss and settle the matter. Should the Executive Committee be unable to do so, it should then be submitted to the higher Executive Committee.

Art. 63. With the permission of the Kuomingtang group, any member of the group may join any organizations. When a member of the Kuomingtang group in Parliament is appointed to take office in the Cabinet approval must first be obtained from the group concerned and from the Central Executive Committee.

Art. 64. All Kuomingtang groups must elect their own officers, organize a general business board for the carrying out of the affairs of the group.

Art. 65. Kuomingtangs who are members of any organization, should hold an advance discussion of all problems coming before that organization and to fix their attitude in regard to these problems. Kuomingtangs, who are members of any organization, must act in harmony. Different opinions may be expressed at the meetings of the group, but at public meetings the opinions of all Kuomingtangs must harmonise. A member violating this decision violates the decisions of the Party and will be dealt with.

Art. 66. A member of the Party who is connected with any Assembly must send in a letter of resignation from that Assembly to the Executive Committee of the branch party to which the group is attached to be kept on file. In the event of his violating the discipline of the Party the letter of resignation will be taken out and published in the paper of the Party; he will be required to sever his connection with the Assembly with which he is attached.